

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1794.

[N° 1658.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) Dec. 13.

Citizens Blackland & Miller.
When an individual receives an injury from a set of men, whether those men are acting under the cloak of office or not, the peace and happiness of that individual is disturbed, and his good name, more commonly, suffers in the good opinion of the people at large, in that it should be defended. But when the individual is attacked by a powerful body, his liberty taken from him, and his actions, nay, his thoughts, are scrutinized, under specious pretences of public safety, it is no longer a private injury; it becomes one of a public nature. Citizens, it is from hence that, through the channel of your paper, I seek to produce to my fellow citizens, not of this state only, but of the whole United States, a relation of an arbitrary act, which although seemingly aimed at me, yet strikes at the very basis of the political liberty of my country. In giving this relation, "I shall nothing extenuate—nor set down ought in malice."

On Saturday night the 7th instant, I was accosted in my yard, by a person who came in at my gate, with the usual compliment of—How do you do, Sir, I supposed him an acquaintance, and when he came near enough to be light to be distinguished, I recognized the person of Col. Wade Hampton; close at his heels followed two other men; these, with the Colonel, I invited to walk in; they entered, and sat down. Mr. Hampton, pre- tended his business by saying, that he inquired I must know what he came upon. I declared my ignorance. He continued his preface, by saying, he presumed I must have heard the opinions and surmises which have been made on my going up the country some weeks back. I replied, that those reports which he alluded to had reached my ears while in the country, and precipitated my return to Charleston, to face my enemies. He then produced his commission, which was a bench warrant, signed by Thomas W. Lee, and E. H. Bay (two of the associate judges) to take my body in custody, for attempting to levy troops from among the citizens of this state, and under commissions of the French republic. This warrant was grounded on a representation of a committee who were appointed by the house of representatives now sitting at Columbia, setting forth, "That divers persons, citizens of this state, have wickedly attempted, under a foreign authority, to levy an armed force within the state, without the permission, and contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States." This warrant acted against my body only. I submitted; it was executed with the authority of those whom the people had chosen to execute the laws; and however innocent I might be, it was the part of a good citizen to submit. The sequel, however, proved that more was intended, and the taking of my body was the most trifling part. Col. Hampton, after executing his duty as sheriff, produced another species of power, in the character of special messenger to the house of representatives: This was a search warrant, signed by Robert Anderson, as chairman of a committee appointed by the house, and composed of Robert Anderson, Henry Wm. Detamore, John Rutledge, junr. Capt. Butler, John Drayton, Timothy Ford, and James Green Munn, which declares and sets forth, "That William Tate, Stephen Drayton, John Hambleton, Robert Tate, Jacob Roberts Brown, and Richard Speake, have feverally been concerned and employed in enlisting the citizens of this state, and exhorting them to arm themselves in the service of the French republic; and to march out of this state under officers appointed and commissioned by the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that the said W. T. &c. possess certain informations of and in the premises, as well as divers papers or records, relative thereto, which are necessary and proper to be obtained and brought before the committee, in order to enable them more fully to discharge the trust and duty committed to them, as aforesaid, &c." Consequently, Colonel W. Hampton was not only authorized to take the above persons into custody, but immediately, notwithstanding excuses, neglects or refusals, to compel them to appear before the committee at Columbia. And moreover, to search for all papers, records, memorandums or writings, in any wise relating to, or touching the premises, which may be in the custody of the said S. D. W. T. &c. (and repeats) "and all papers to found, forthwith, together with the persons aforesaid, to bring before the said committee, at the place aforesaid." Concluding with requiring and enjoining an citizens of this state, upon being thereto required, to be aiding and assisting—as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Citizens of America—after perusing the above, attend to the following:

The warrant from the committee, declaring that divers persons are levying troops, or an armed force, in this state, without permission and contrary to the government of the United States, and thereby declaring it to be illegal, is acting under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 16th of April, 1793, enjoining the citizens of these states to observe an exact neutrality respecting the belligerent powers. The 31 section of the constitution defines the power of the President, respecting extraordinary occasions, and such measures as are expedient, to be taken, in which the law of the land has been silent, he may recommend; but it does not empower him to create a new law, however expedient it may be. In the 31 section, the 1st article declares what treason against the United States shall consist of, i. e. the levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The 2d clause of the 6th article declares, that this constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, or which shall

be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The 6th clause in the amendment to the constitution declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against the unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons and the things to be seized.

The immediate following clause, viz. the 7th, declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger.

The Constitution of the United States is the law of the land, and on attentively perusing it, I cannot but declare, which in a most distant manner can be construed, even by the formidable host of lawyers who compose the committee, is as to make it treason in any American's entering into the service of the French republic, while that people are not engaged in a war against America; for the protection and the 1st article clearly, without a possibility of the words being explained away, or extended to any other meaning, says, "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The warrant by which I have been treated as a felon, has not accused me of attempting to levy war against my country, or of adhering to its enemies. It says, that I have been concerned in enlisting the citizens, and exhorting them to arm themselves in the service of the French republic, and to march out of this state, under officers appointed and commissioned by the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic. Does this act constitute treason, or can it be construed into a crime? By the law of the land it cannot; but by the Proclamation of the President it may—namely, in the eyes of those who think there is infidelity in oaths as well as the Pope. But let us refer to the federal constitution, and see the power placed in the hands of the President. We will begin with the solemn oath which he takes on entering into office—"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." This is the oath of office: he must preserve, protect and defend, but he cannot add to or alter a single article of the constitution; and although, without pretending to omniscience or infallibility, he may discover defects in the constitution, yet in this case he can only recommend to the consideration of Congress, such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient—except in extraordinary occasions, and then his power is extended so far as to suspend both houses, or either of them.

Is, then, no article of the law of the land prohibits my joining the armies of France, I was at liberty to do so, notwithstanding the proclamation of the President: for he had no power to restrict my political liberty. But when power is so far extended, as, upon the slightest grounds, to attack the freedom and the life and property of the citizen, it is just time to examine the government we live under: as a freeman I will do so, and as a just man I will neither flatter nor misrepresent.

I am accused, among others, of being concerned in levying and arming the citizens to march out of the state, and to enter the service of the French Republic: and the accusation hath been supported with the oath of one it goes on with declaring that the armament, under my lead, is intended against the King of Spain. No mention of levying war against this state, or any other of the union.

I have said, that Col. Hampton took my body into custody under the bench warrant on Saturday the 7th inst. and when he was to act under the committee's warrant, his humanity prompted him to propose my reading for an elaborate and confidential friend, who should search my papers for treasonable correspondence. I declined at first, but on the Colonel's saying it would be, in every respect of my honor, more trust-worthy to him, I then proposed Capt. T. Hall, and accordingly one of the persons attending the sheriff went in search of him, and both came about 11 o'clock at night. Soon after a search to his papers, where my papers lay exposed, or where drawers, trunks and boxes were found, which were not secured by locks. A man long in public service, and who, while his country was invaded by British tyranny, in consequence of the rank he held in the army of the United States, independent of confidential services in private life for forty years he held, could not but be in possession of many papers. The hour of two o'clock in the morning came; the progress made was but small. I saw the difficulty attending the business, and endeavored to remove the civility and politeness with which the sheriff acted, by proposing him to be paid in the locks and drawers of my desk, and pledging him however that I would not in any way give information to any one, or furnish any papers, and that a bed should be prepared for the sheriff, that when day-light returned the search should be continued; giving my parole not to quit the chamber for the remainder of the night.

This being agreed to, Mr. Hall, as clerk of the sessions, placed the official seal on the desk and drawers, and at two o'clock left my house and returned to his position and care of the sheriff. At seven o'clock Sunday morning Capt. Hall returned the search. Having gone through the whole of my papers which were not secured by locks, he then broke the desk he had paid on my desk, and demanded my keys: These I promptly refused to deliver, observing that, if they conceived it to

be in the execution of their office, they might force my house, but I was determined not to produce a key.—Accordingly my locks were forced, my papers examined with the eye of scrutiny, and not a paper nor a sentence could be found that would tend to support the charge which had occasioned this wanton attack upon the private rights and necessities of a citizen.

I have already set forth in the words of the bench warrant, and in those of the warrant from the committee of the house, the charges which were laid against me. I have temperately examined the law of the land, and the law of this state, and have together with my accusers, placed them before my fellow citizens, as judges. In the constitution of this state, the 2d clause of the 1st article declares, that "No freeman of the state shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disarmed, or exiled, or to any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land." Upon the evidence of one man who has so declared how he became possessed of the evidence, I am held out as a traitor to my country, and treated with all the rigour attending persecutions under the most arbitrary government. Upon the evidence of the laws of the land, and the particular law of this state, the act imputed to me as treasonable, is not mentioned, therefore that act cannot be construed into a crime, because no existing law had made it one. But allowing that it amounted to treason, by admitting the President's proclamation to have had the power of law, in establishing crimes wherein the laws were silent, yet the steps taken to come at the evidence which was necessary to condemn the aggressor were such that nothing short of the power of a despot was wanting.

Shall any one hereafter attempt to call America a land of liberty, when neither character, nor locks, or other security, however heretofore held sacred, can protect the citizen from the rigorous search of a star chamber warrant? Suppose, for a moment, I was seen at the head of one thousand, or even ten thousand men, all citizens, and all equally free to go where they pleased, as I supposed myself to be at one time, and that we were just stepping out of the limits of this state, progressing to a country, no matter whether in or out of the limits of the United States: could it be construed against the laws of this country, when the preamble to every constitution put in America declares that all men are free? I am not here to commit murder; I am not here to make depredations upon any individual of the United States a lawless man; I am free to quit these states when I please, to go where I please, or I am more a slave to tyranny now, than I was twenty years ago.

Is then this political freedom is possessed by the citizens of America, and it has been decided to be their inherent right by the general voice of the people, what assumption of power must it be, when a set of individuals shall attempt to invade, or in any shape diminish that right? Americans, it becomes your cause more immediately than mine; every indignity which I have been made to suffer, I have gone through; I have been imprisoned for a crime where there is no law; my papers have undergone a fruitless search; my sacred correspondence for forty years back have been investigated, and letters and other papers have been produced to light, when no other eyes than the writer of petitions ought to have seen, and which, in their own nature, were as innocent, respecting crimes and treasons against my country, as any vent in holy writ. It was an act done in defiance of the federal constitution, which says, "no person shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself: nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Was not the searching for papers in my possession tantamount, had any been found agreeably to the hopes of my prosecutors, to making me become a witness against myself? My countrymen, my friends, who have with me been instrumental in bringing about our revolution, apply to yourselves the conduct which has been adopted in this manner. From the arbitrary will of George III. of Great Britain, we have no longer a pride in exulting to be free, in the most sacred ties of the union can thus be violated and trampled upon.

I address myself now to my country at large. I do it on the principle of a citizen (or a great republic which is just freed from the shackles of despotism) who has experienced an attack upon his privileges. It shows thereby plainly, that there still remains something despotic, either in our general government, or in characters composing the executive part thereof.—In either case, if my observations are just, a remedy is necessary; if they are wrong, or the explanations extorted, I love my country too well not to submit cheerfully to conviction; but on the contrary, I pledge myself not to give up tamely a point, when to me appears big with consequence, respecting the future happiness of America.

S. DRAYTON.

Christ. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
R - VENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

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CHARLESTON (S. C.) Dec. 10.

Citizens Markland & Milver,

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On Saturday night the 7th instant, I was accosted in my yard, by a person who came in at my gate, with the usual compliment of—How do you do, sir, I supposed him an acquaintance, and when he came near enough to the light to be distinguished, I recognized the person of Col. Wade Hampton; close at his heels followed two other men; these, with the Colonel, I invited to walk in; they entered, and sat down. Mr. Hampton, preface his business by saying, that he imagined I must know what he came upon. I declared my ignorance. He continued his preface, by saying, he presumed I must have heard the opinions and surmises which have been made on my going up the country some weeks back. I replied, that those reports which he alluded to had reached my ears while in the country, and precipitated my return to Charleston, to face my enemies. He then produced his commission, which was a bench warrant, signed by Thomas Wailes, and E. H. Bay (two of the associate judges) to take my body in custody, for attempting to levy troops from among the citizens of this State, and under commissions of the French republic. This warrant was grounded on a representation of a committee who were appointed by the house of representatives now sitting at Columbia, setting forth, "That divers persons, citizens of this State, have wickedly attempted, under a foreign authority, to levy an armed force within the State, without the permission, and contrary to the express prohibition of the government of the United States." This warrant acted against my body only. I submitted; it was clothed with the authority of those whom the people had chosen to execute the laws; and however innocent I might be, it was the part of a good citizen to submit. The sequel, however, proved that more was intended, and the taking of my body was the most trifling part. Col. Hampton, after executing his duty as sheriff, produced another species of power, in the character of special messenger to the house of representatives: This was a search warrant, signed by Robert Anderson, as chairman of a committee appointed by the house, and composed of Robert Anderson, Henry Wm. DeLaufiere, John Rutledge, jun. Capt. Butler, John Drayton, Anthony Ford, and James Green Hunt, which declares and sets forth, "That William Tate, Stephen Drayton, John Hambleton, Robert Tate, Jacob Roberts Brown, and Richard Speake, have severally been concerned and employed in enrolling the citizens of this State, and exciting them to arm themselves in the service of the French republic; and to march out of this State, under officers appointed and commissioned by the minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that the said W. T. S. D. &c. possess certain informations of and in the premises, as well as divers papers or records, relative thereto, which are necessary and proper to be obtained and brought before the committee, in order to enable them more fully to discharge the trust and duty committed to them, as aforesaid, &c." Consequently, Colonel W. Hampton was not only authorized to take the above persons into custody, but immediately, notwithstanding excuses, neglects or refusals, to compel them to appear before the committee at Columbia. And moreover, to search for all papers, records, memorandums or writings, in any wise relating to, or touching the premises, which may be in the custody of the said S. D. W. T. &c. (and repeats) "and all papers to found, forthwith, together with the persons aforesaid, to bring before the said committee, at the place aforesaid." Concluding with requiring and enjoining all citizens of this State, upon being thereto required, to be aiding and assisting—as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Citizens of America—after perusing the above, attend to the following:

The warrant from the committee, declaring that divers persons are levying troops, or an armed force, in this State, without permission and contrary to the government of the United States, and thereby declaring it to be illegal, is acting under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 10th of April, 1793, exhorting the citizens of these States to observe an exact neutrality respecting the belligerent powers. The 3d section of the 2d article of the constitution defines the power of the President, respecting extraordinary occasions, and such measures as are expedient, to be taken, in which the law of the land has been silent, he may recommend; but it does not empower him to create a new law, however expedient it may be. In the 3d section, the 2d article declares what treason against the United States shall consist of, i. e. the levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. The 6th clause of the 6th article declares, that this constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, or which shall

be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The 6th clause in the amendment to the constitution declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against the unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, and the persons and the things to be seized.

The immediate following clause, viz. the 7th, declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger.

The Constitution of the United States is the law of the land, and on attentively perusing it, I cannot find a clause, which in a most distant manner can be construed, even by the formidable host of lawyers who compose the committee, to as to make it treason in any American's entering into the service of the French republic, while that people are not engaged in a war against America; for the 3d section and the 8th article clearly, without a possibility of the words being explained away, or extended to any other meaning, says, "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The warrant by which I have been treated as a slave, has not accused me of attempting to levy war against my country, or of adhering to its enemies. It says, that I have been concerned in enrolling the citizens, and exciting them to arm themselves in the service of the French republic, and to march out of this State, under officers appointed and commissioned by the minister of the French republic. Does this act constitute treason? or can it be construed into a crime? By the law of the land it cannot; but by the Proclamation of the President it may—that is, in the eyes of those who think there is infallibility in others as well as the Pope.—But let us refer to the federal constitution, and see the power placed in the hands of the President. We will begin with the solemn oath which he takes on entering into office—"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." This is the oath of office; he must preserve, protect and defend, but he cannot add to or alter a title of the constitution; and although, without pretending to omniscience or infallibility, he may discover defects in the constitution, yet in this case he can only recommend to the consideration of Congress, such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient—except in extraordinary occasions, and then his power is extended to far as to convene both houses, or either of them.

If, then, no article of the law of the land prohibits my joining the armies of France, I was at liberty to do so, notwithstanding the proclamation of the President; for he had no power to restrain my political liberty.—But when power is so far misused, as, upon the slightest grounds, to attack the freedom and the life and property of the citizens, it is full time to examine the government we live under; as a freeman I will do it, and as a just man I will neither lessen nor misrepresent.

I am accused, among others, of being concerned in levying and arming the citizens to march out of the State, and to enter the service of the French Republic; and the accusation hath been supported with the oath of one it goes on with declaring that the armament, under my leit, is intended against some of the Spanish Islands belonging to the King of Spain. No mention of levying war against this State, or any other of the union.

I have said, that Col. Hampton took my body into custody under the bench warrant on Saturday the 7th inst. and when he was to act under the committee's warrant, his urbanity prompted him to propose my sending for an intimate and confidential friend, who should search my papers for treasonable correspondence. I declined at first, but on the Colonel's saying it would be, in every stage of the business, more satisfactory to him, I then proposed Capt. T. Hall, and accordingly one of the persons attending the sheriff went in search of him, and both came about 11 o'clock at night. Soon after a search took place, where my papers lay exposed, or where drawers, trunks and boxes were found, which were not secured by locks. A man long in public service, and who, while his country was invaded by British tyranny, in consequence of the rank he held in the army of these United States, independent of correspondences in private life for forty years back, could not but be in possession of many papers. The hour or two o'clock in the morning came; the progress made was but small. I saw the difficulty attending the business, and endeavoured to return the civility and politeness with which the sheriff acted, by proposing that he be placed on the locks and drawers of my desk, and pledging my honour that I would not in any wise give information to any one, or secrete any papers, and that a bed should be prepared for the sheriff, that when day-light returned the search should be continued; giving my parole not to quit the chamber for the remainder of the night.

This being agreed to, Mr. Hall, as clerk of the sessions, placed the official seal on the desk and drawers, and at two o'clock left my house and left in the possession and care of the sheriff. At ten o'clock Sunday morning Capt. Hall returned the search. Having gone through the whole of my papers which were not secured by locks, he then broke the seals he had placed on my desk, and demanded my keys: These I peremptorily refused to deliver, observing that, as they concerned it to

be in the execution of their office, they might force my locks, but I was determined not to produce a key.—Accordingly my locks were forced, my papers examined with the eye of scrutiny, and not a paper nor a sentence could be found that would tend to support the charge which had occasioned this wanton attack upon the private leges and immunities of a citizen.

I have already set forth in the words of the bench warrant, and, in those of the warrant from the committee of the house, the charges which were laid against me. I have scrupulously examined the law of the land, and the law of this State, and have together with my acquaintances, placed them before my fellow citizens, to judge. In the constitution of this State, the 2d clause of the 8th article declares, that "No freeman of the State shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Upon the evidence of one man who has no declared how he became possessed of the evidence, I am held out as a traitor to my country, and treated with all the rigour attending persecutions under the most arbitrary government. Upon the evidence of the laws of the land, and the particular law of this State, the act imputed to me as treasonable, is not mentioned, therefore that act cannot be construed into a crime, because no existing law had made it one. But allowing that it amounted to misprision, by admitting the President's proclamation to have had the power of law, in establishing crimes wherein the laws was silent, yet the steps taken to come at the evidence which was necessary to condemn the aggressor were such that nothing short of the power of a despot was wanting.

Shall any one hereafter attempt to call America a land of liberty, when neither character, nor locks, or other security, however heretofore held sacred, can protect the citizen from the rigorous search of a star chamber warrant? Suppose, for a moment, I was seen at the head of one thousand, or even ten thousand men, all citizens, and all equally free to go where they pleased, as I supposed myself to be at one time, and that we were just stepping out of the limits of the State, progressing to a country, no matter whether in or out of the limits of the United States; could it be construed against the laws of this country, when this preamble to every constitution posited in America declares that all men are free? I am not free to commit murder; I am not free to make depredations upon any individual of the United States; but certainly I am free to quit these States when I please, to go where I please, or I am more a slave to tyranny now, than I was twenty years ago.

If then this political freedom is possessed by the citizens of America, and it has been declared to be their inherent right by the general voice of the people, what assumption of power must it be, when a set of individuals shall attempt to invade or in any shape diminish that right. Americans, it becomes your cause more immediately than mine; every indignity which I have been made to suffer, I have gone through; I have been imprisoned for a crime where there is no law; my papers have undergone a strict search; familiar, nay sacred correspondence for forty years back have been investigated, and letters and other papers have been produced to light, which no other eyes than the writer or possessor ought to have seen, and which, in their own nature, were as innocent, respecting crimes and treasons against my country, as any verse in holy writ. It was an act done in defiance of the federal constitution, which says, "no person shall be compelled, in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Was not the searching for papers in my possession tantamount, had any been found agreeable to the hopes of my prosecutors, to making me become a witness against myself? My countrymen, my friends, who have with me been instrumental in bringing about our revolution, apply to yourselves the conduct which has been adopted in this manner. From the arbitrary will of George III. of Great Britain, we have no longer a pride in exulting to be free, if the most sacred ties of the union can thus be violated and trampled upon.

I address myself now to my country at large. I do it upon the principle of a citizen (of a great republic which is just freed from the shackles of despotism) who has experienced an attack upon his privileges. It shews thereby plainly, that there still remains something despotic, either in our general government, or in characters composing the executive part thereof.—In either case, if my observations are just, a remedy is necessary; if they are wrong, or the explanations extorted, I love my country too well not to submit cheerfully to conviction; but on the contrary, I pledge myself not to give up totally a point, which to me appears big with consequence, respecting the future happiness of America.

S. DRAYTON.

Christ. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
The people are the government,
The government the people;
Just to the people is the church,
and the church, the people.—

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.
The people may be taken down,
The church may still remain,
But if the church itself be remov'd
The people stand in vain.—
The people and the government,
Are closely link'd together;
And he that would a schism make,
Is not friend to either.—
Then let Republicans unite,
To keep this Union strong;
If foreign influence prevails,
Our freedom's but a long.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requiring all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, has been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of completing the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney.—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY, } Executors.
STEPHEN DERLOIS, }

Newport, January 20, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND HAVE FOR SALE,

FIN E and Superfine Flour, Brandy, G. Nova, Rum, East and Brown Sugar, &c. &c. by the Chest, Hail and Quarter Chests; Franklin and other Stoves, Bar Iron, S. & M. Salt Pepper, Pickled, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Dancing-School.

THE young married Gentleman from Cape Francois, who lately announced, in the Newport Mercury, his deplorable situation, and his desire of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport the Art of DANCING, again informs them, that he proposes a Summer School of thirty scholars, which Number being completed, his School will be opened in a Room in the House now occupied by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the Parade, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. till One, P. M. on Tuesdays; and from Six o'Clock till Nine, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are TWO DOLLARS Entrance, and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

STOLEN, on the 18th Inst. out of the Field of Daniel Peckham, in Middletown, a yellowish Bay Mare, four Years old, she has One white hind foot, and a white Strip on her Forehead—and trots altogether. She is supposed to be taken by one Mody Sprague, belonging to the Town of Abington, Massachusetts, to which Place she is gone. Whoever will take up said Mare, to that the Subscriber may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by JOSEPH PECKHAM.

Middletown Jan. 20, 1794.

Was taken up adrift in the Har-bour of Newport, on the 25th of December last, a MOOSE BOAT about 13 Feet.—Whoever has lost the same, by a plying to the Subscribers, and paying Charges, may have her again.

GEORGE WILBOUR,
WILLIAM MALME.

Jan. 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DUFFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors, to said Estate, on the 25th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment, if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by JAMES DUFFEE, Administrator.

Tiverton Dec. 26, 1793.

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Tiverton, of 125 Acres of good Land, a large comfortable Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. &c. thereon, with Two O'Haras—

JOSEPH COUGHBALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description. Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

Samuel and Thomas Melvill

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make PEWTER WARE, Brass and Leaden WEIGHTS, Metal Pans, Bells and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles. They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Boilers, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c. They also give Oils for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD. Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the most faithful Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe—Conve-nient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Ships or Vessels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet-Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet-Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged. He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

JACOB ISACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms in the Island, and some on the Main; and ready Houses in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Persons for building any Size Vessels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on Security. Office, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has some Farms to lease the 11th mo.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON. And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW'S HARMONY, COMPLETE, For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPEES, ERMINE, for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAINS, MUSTARD, SALT PEPPER, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A GOOD recent-hand CHAIRS, with Harness, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Housewife, deceased, represented insolvent.—And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings.

EDWARD MURFEE, } Commis.
EDWARD STANHOPE, } sioners.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

LYDIA PEARCE, Administrator.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

GARDNER and DEAN HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutekrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, }
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDEN, }
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities.

**FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.**

Newport, September-16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, by

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW. He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Bushel, Mifflin TIE, by the Dozen, A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERBY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Case or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica, that Bussels only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Wiltshire, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town-Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMRELL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administrator
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHAN WEST, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the Creditors of said Estate, that they may, if they think fit, exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings within said Time.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JONATHAN ALMY.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WEST, Administrator.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

THE people are the government,
The government the people;
Just so the people is the church,
And eke the church, the people.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

The people may be taken down,
The church may still remain,
But if the church itself be removed
The people stands in vain—
The people and the government,
Are closely linked together;
And he that would a schism make,
Is not friend to either.
Then let Republicans unite,
To keep this union strong;
If foreign influence prevails,
Our freedom's but a song.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requiring all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, has been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of completing the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney.—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DERLOIS, } Executors.

Newport, January 20, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loat and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Halt and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar Iron, Slate-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Dancing-School.

THE young married Gentleman from Cape Francois, who lately announced, in the Newport Mercury, his deplorable Situation, and his Desire of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport the Art of DANCING, again informs them, that he proposes a Subscription of Thirty Scholars, which Number being completed, his School will be opened in a Room in the House now occupied by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the Parade, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. till One, P. M. for Ladies; and from Six o'Clock till Nine, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance, and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

STOLEN, on the 18th Inst. out of the Field of Daniel Peckham, in Middletown, a yellowish Bay Mare, four Years old, she has One white hind Foot, and a white Strip on her Forehead and trots altogether. She is supposed to be taken by one Molly Sprague, belonging to the Town of Abington, Massachusetts, to which Place she is gone. Whoever will take up said Mare, so that the Subscriber may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by JOSEPH PECKHAM.

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1794.

Was taken up adrift in the Harbour of Newport, on the 25th of December last, a MOSES BOAT of about 13 Feet.—Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the Subscribers, and paying Charges, may have her again.

GEORGE WILBOUR,
JAN. 20, 1794. WILLIAM HELME.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Estate of BENJAMIN DUFFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceased; represented insolvent—consisting of several different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors to said Estate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premises, in said Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is sold, or so much as will satisfy the Claims against said Estate, by JAMES DUFFEE, Administrator.

Tiverton Dec 16 1793

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description. Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingdown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

Samuel and Thomas Melvill

Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTER-ERS Business, in the Shop belonging to Mrs. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make PEWTER WARE, Bras and Leaden WEIGHTS, Brass and Copper Vessels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles. They also Work in the Plumber's Business—such as Hawser, Scupper, and Deep Sea LEAD, &c. &c. They also give Cash for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Those who favour them with their Custom, will meet with the strictest Attention to their Commands, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe—Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Bras, and Copper.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Island, and some on the Main; and sundry Houses in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He sells and buys on Commission, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Persons for building any Size Vessels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Office, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has some Farms to lease the 1st mo.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON. And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE, For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furred GLOVES, &c.—NEW RAGS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Basons, Pots, Kettles, &c.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A GOOD second-hand CHAISE, with Harness, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent—And Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings.

EDWARD MURFEE, } Commis-
EDWARD STANHOPE, } sioners.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA PEARCE, Administ^r.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

GARDNER and DEAN
HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutefrings and Sattins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, }
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON,
SWEDEN, }
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent
Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September-16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, by

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—

hard and soft SOAP.
He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for
Cooking.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, opposite SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS,

just imported.—Likewise, choice LISBON, SHER-
RY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the
Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recom-
mended, and has been used to taking Care of CAT-
TLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica, upon
that Business only, he will by applying to the above
Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town-Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMRELL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administ^r
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Island, Newport,

December 2 1793

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of NATHAN WEST, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the Creditors of said Estate, that they may, if they think fit, exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings within said Time.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JONATHAN ALMY.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SARAH WEST, Administ^r.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1794.

[N^o 1660.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

IN all governmental associations there will unfortunately *creep* in individuals totally void of those principles requisite for their duration. An universal disinterestedness in all the members of any society can never be supposed, without sacrificing reason and experience to prejudice and error. Men are seldom similar, and less seldom patriots; their virtue is seldom the same, and seldom uncorrupted. Hence the good of a nation is frequently defeated, and her very existence destroyed by the depravity and malice of a dissipated individual.

In popular governments the passions are, in a peculiar manner, excited with the celebrated notion of equality buzzing round their heads, intoxicated by vanity, and eager to appear in public situation, the most illiterate arrogantly demand the most important offices. Their claims are necessarily rejected, and their passions are consequently roused; incapable of participating in the administration, they are determined to exhibit in the dissolution of government; all the low artifices of the vulgar, all the desperate attempts of the abandoned, are immediately practised. The public streets are infected with inconsistent harangues, while the public presses labour with inflammatory sentiments demonstrative of the depravity of their authors, and directly tending to condemn the necessary measures of government; by such low, such diabolical artifice, the unsuspecting members of society are frequently duped, and the melancholy fall of a nation is too frequently effected.

These observations were occasioned by the appearance of petulant scribblers in the various papers of the United States; men who seem to be as destitute of abilities, as of virtue; and destined rather for the menial services of life, than for the exalted offices of National Counsellors. Whether they are some of those, who through weakness of virtue and intellect, have been unnoticed in the distribution of offices, and in consequence of it are determined to involve America in anarchy and war; or some of those, who immersed in poverty by imprudence, wish to collect a fortune in the loss of their country; or some of those, who through vanity, ignorance and impertinence, are led publicly to impeach administration, and to dictate a system of conduct inconsistent with policy or reason; or some of those, who through an itch for scribbling, crowd the papers with laboured nonsense, upon the fate of nations, with the names only of which they are acquainted. Whether they are of one or of the other of these is immaterial; they all tend to the same point, and characterize the same party. But let us, if possible, examine the observations of these matchless politicians, with coolness and moderation.

Whether the honour and security of America demand a war is a question of importance, the affirmative of which requires other support than the simple assertion of clamorous prejudice. Her situation at the present period is indeed crucial, and almost novel in the history of nations. Her commerce is restricted, her revenue consequently diminished. Yet there are disadvantages which must necessarily flow from an almost general war; they are great, but cannot be lasting; necessity will force despotism to remove these barriers, policy taught her to oppose. When armies are deciding the fate of Europe; can America vainly imagine to avoid the shock? When these nations, with whom her commercial connections are formed, are involved in war, can she fondly expect to reap all the advantages of a general peace? certainly not. But that America, merely with a view of removing these temporary shackles upon her commerce, should launch forth into a war with three-fourths of Europe, is an idea so widely distant from policy, as to have originated in the brains of ignorant, interested individuals only. Reason would have taught them, that the lesser should be preferred to the greater evil; that the necessary restrictions on commerce, that the depredations of piratical individuals, which must shortly be discontinued, should never involve America in a war which would finally terminate in her own destruction. But even if these disadvantages were greater, if the prospect of their being speedily removed were lowering, still would prudence dictate the present a suitable period for war? Would not the very facts produced by these mercenary scribblers operate against one? When the instruments of death were spreading indiscriminate carnage on our frontiers, could we with consistency expose a defenceless coast to the cannon of Europe? Yes, say they, the French will protect us. With an army of 500,000 Americans, with the powerful navy of France, under the philosophic, political and military guidance, of this fraternity of Marats, we might without doubt subjugate the universe; nay even effluatate the conquest of the moon. But that the French nation should sacrifice their security to their affection; should strip their own coast, and traverse the wide Atlantic, to guard that of America, is an idea that could originate with such great politicians as those only. It is a project so vastly important, so big with mighty consequences, as to produce them an indispensible title to *Midas's ears*.

If then the general interest of America is opposed to war, ought it to be prosecuted when the clamorous voice of the interested only demand it? If neither national policy nor security render the arbitration of the sword necessary, can the imaginary interests of a few individuals, founded on knavery, disappointment and ambition, possess the least claim to its decision? As war in some degree severs the bonds of civil association, and relaxes the necessary rigour of justice, it should never be engaged in but with firmness, caution and deliberation, to punish unwarrantable insult, to defend the most sacred rights, and to prevent the most dangerous consequences. But when a nation merely to avoid insults, which can only

be temporary, and to glut the ravenous appetites of dissipated, turbulent and ignorant individuals, commences hostilities, evidently in opposition to every principle of policy, nay at the risk of her glory and existence, it may well be termed a national quixotism and a political wonder!

That the English nation have sunk in the scale of respectability; that they have lost their opulence with their patriotism; that they are guided by the harmless hand of an idiot; that the extinguishment of liberty was the motive of the despots combined against France; that these despots have destined America a victim to insatiable ambition; that George III. is both possessed of the weakness of a fool, and the ingenious subtlety of the prince of pandemonium; that finally he is not even a *gentleman*, are facts presumptively insisted on by a certain *Hopkins* and others, though imperfectly ascertained by the world. Whether the extinguishment of liberty drew the despots into their league against France requires some consideration; here let unprejudiced reason survey the situation of these powers, and let candour determine their probable motive. The ties of contiguity, connected the Austrian Emperor with the French monarch; in the fate of the latter, the former was consequently interested. When therefore the enthusiasm of Frenchmen flaked their reason, when their inhumanity tarnished their revolutionary glory, which their ill timed benevolence led them to condemn the civil imperfections of neighbouring kingdoms; then Austria, to rescue the monarch, and to protect her internal government from the interference of Frenchmen, embarked in an offensive war against the French nation. Though England was called into a defensive, it was a defensible one. The voice of national discontent had long sounded in the ears of the ministry; the people had been duped into servile obedience, and were determined upon a change. The ministry were apprehensive of consequences, and were resolved to disappoint them. They therefore protected the war against France, with a view of drawing the reformation in confusion, and of diverting the attention of the people from the perfectioning of civil government to the success of contending armies; the assistance granted to America was still in their recollection, and was without doubt an additional motive to military operations. Such was the situation of these powers; though cherished liberty might have contracted the frowns of some, yet the general motive was different. If then the extinguishment of French liberty was not the motive of these despots, how can America possibly be involved in their resentment? And even if liberty had produced the combination, still the rational, philosophic liberty of Americans, would be secure. That liberty only could have offended them, which, through proximity of situation, threatened their territories with her approach; their unauthorized power, with an overthrow.

These sentiments will perhaps displease the dissatisfied members of the American association. As they oppose the rude tempest of passion, as they condemn the mad policy of those who are eager for war, they will perhaps meet with the honourable invectives of mercenary scribblers; but an acquaintance with their views, their motives, and their abilities, has long since taught the author to despise their exertions. To the virtuous they cannot be offensive, and from the virtuous only he seeks for approbation. He was resolved to avoid unmeaning panegyrics on the English nation on the one hand, and impertinent, impolitic reflections, on the other. He was resolved neither to censure the extravagance, nor to applaud the virtue of Frenchmen. He was determined to approve the measures of American government, and in the most pointed terms to condemn an unjustifiable war, which would be prosecuted with carnage, and would terminate in the destruction of national glory and existence.

CLEARCHUS.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, January 21.

THE Committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, stating the several facts relative to the memorial of the Captains of sundry French vessels, which put into the ports of the United States last summer, with passengers from the island of St. Domingo; the Captains prayed for an exemption of the usual duties, as they were altogether compelled by unavoidable circumstances to take refuge in these ports. The Committee recommended legislative interposition in their favour.

Ordered that the above report lie for consideration.

The memorial of several volunteers engaged in the service of the United States in the years 1775 and 1776, on the expedition to Canada, was presented, read and referred to the Secretary for the department of war.

The prayer of their petition was for compensation for personal services.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourn, of Rhode-Island, the memorial of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting in the State aforesaid, read the 20th inst. was referred to Mr. Trumbull of Connecticut, Mr. Ward of Massachusetts, Mr. Giles of Virginia, Mr. Talbot of the State of New-York, and Mr. Grove of North-Carolina, to consider the same, and report thereon to the House.

A message from the President of the United States, was received by Mr. Dambridge, his Secretary, covering some communications relative to the collection of the duties imposed by law on spirits, distilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws passed in the territory of the United States—north-west and south-west, of the river Ohio.—Laid on the table.

The amendments proposed by the Committee of the

whole House the 20th instant to the bill, for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States were taken up, on adopting which a desultory debate took place, and continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Giles reported the bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

The Committee appointed to examine into the causes, and report on the expediency of the excess in the sums of several items in the estimate of appropriations, beyond former statements, brought in a report yesterday—the substance of which is that no diminution ought to be made from the estimate as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Speaker also laid before the House yesterday, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering a communication from the Commissioner of the Revenue, relative to the duty on distilled spirits.

After reading and referring several petitions, the House took into consideration the amendments agreed to by the Committee of the Whole to the military establishment bill.

The amendment by striking out the section which provides for granting years halt pay to the officers and soldiers, being read, occasioned some debate.

Mr. Smith of Maryland said, that he hoped this clause would not be struck out. He had little to say, but what he had already remarked. The officers were leaving the service very fast; and if something was not done for the army, we shall soon see an end of it. No respect whatever was shewed by the other citizens to the American uniform.

Mr. Clark said that certain members of that House on every question were fond of pompacity. Officers who could not live upon their pay, could live nowhere. The back woods were not the place to spend much money. It was well known that there was another cause of complaint, which dispersed the officers.

Mr. Forrest thought it necessary to keep in the clause. He had been informed by several officers, that want of adequate pay was a very great objection to staying in the army.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he was glad to hear gentlemen speak out, and acknowledge that there were other causes of dissatisfaction. None of his correspondents in the army had told him so. But he believed that there were such other causes. As to spending money, the back woods were an excellent place for that, as the officers had frequently to pay four times the common price for articles there. He did not believe that next summer, we should have three effective companies in the army. He had given up all hopes of that army long ago, and the rejection of this clause would just finish it.

The question was determined for striking out the clause, by yeas and nays—Yeas 64; Nays 24.

Mr. Irvine moved an amendment to the section which provides for a donation of 200 acres of land, to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. This amendment provides that a Major General shall be entitled to 1500—a Brigadier-General 1200—a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant 1000—a Major 750—a Captain 500—acres each. This land to be granted at the end of three years, in the neighbourhood of the military posts, provided a settlement be begun within one year after the date of the grant—the settlement to continue one year thereafter.

Mr. Smith of Maryland observed, that it would be useless to say, that the mode of distributing lands, would be settled by a future Congress. The soldiers knew that Congress had once cheated them. They would not distinguish between one Congress and another, but would naturally expect to be cheated by Congress again. But tell the army that the President, that General Washington is to give them lands, and then they will believe it. In that way, the clause would be of no service.

This motion received a small amendment, and after considerable debate was agreed on.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating statements respecting the duties on distilled spirits. Also, sundry laws which have been passed by the government north-west of the Ohio.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the letter formerly mentioned as omitted, when the communications between the British Minister, and the Secretary of State, were printed. On motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. 500 copies of this letter are to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary for the Department of War, announcing the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interposition of Mr. Seagrove, Agent for Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.

A message from the President of the United States was received, by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering some extracts of letters from the American Minister in London. These were read and purposed, that England is desirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American sufferers will receive satisfaction; also, an extract from their Court of Admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be observed towards the neutral powers. That Genoa and Tuscany are forced from their neutrality by a squadron of British and Spanish ships of war, which entered their ports, and captured several French vessels; and that vessels from Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Europe Intelligence.

WARSAW (Poland) Sept. 29.

THE last letters from Grodno of the 25th inst. prove, that our conjectures with regard to the final event of negotiation with Prussia were not groundless. It ended as it began, or rather surpassed all the violences exercised on the 2d of this month.

On the 3d the Russian Ambassador, early in the morning, opened this negotiation, by arresting four members of the Diet, viz. Krainodembki, of Liva, Szydlowski, of Alod, Mikeski, of Wyszogrod, and Shaynski, of Lomza; whom he sent off immediately under a guard to the respective places they represent.

Next, he ordered two battalions of grenadiers with three pieces of cannon, to surround and block up all the avenues and gates of the castle.

After these preliminaries, the sitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was strongly opposed, on the ground of a former decree, that all deliberations should cease, whenever any violent act should be employed against a member of the legislative body.

In consequence, before the reading of the ambassador's note was allowed, two deputations were successively sent to him, to demand the liberty of the arrested members. They were answered both verbally and by note, with absolute refusal. The notes were then read. The house conceived itself to be in a passive state, as being under foreign arms and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any business, during which time they witnessed a most distressing and humiliating scene: a Russian General, strutting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in the presence of the King on the throne, perusing and menacing alternately, the members to sign unconditionally the demands of the King of Prussia.

Five hours were spent in this manner; at last, on the motion of Count Aukwitz, Nuncio of Cracow, it was agreed to make a solemn declaration, or protest, against the violent measures employed by the Russian Ambassador on the 2d of September, and this day; and that to prove a total inactivity of the Diet, instead of expressing their sentiments in the usual manner either by voting or acclamation, they should keep a mournful silence when the marshal should propose the project in question. This was accordingly adopted.

Thus was obtained the consent to a cession, which is to justify it in the eyes of Europe and posterity. Thus ended the extraordinary negotiation, unexampled in the annals of Diplomatic history; and thus, in consequence, was signed the treaty of cession of our provinces to Prussia.

The three notes of the Russian Ambassador presented that day, are curious and singular—they will be known to the public. The protest, however, of the Diet, ought to be particularly noted by the present generation and all posterity.

Declaration of the Diet.

"Surrounded closely by foreign troops on the 2d of this month, threatened with further invasion of the territory of the republic by the Prussian armies, to its uttermost ruin, and oppressed by innumerable violences, the States in Diet assembled, were forced to give leave to their deputation for signing the imposed treaty, with addition of a few clauses, and such only as the dictating power itself seemed, in pity to approve of. But with grief and surprise, we find by the sad experience of this day, that the court of Berlin is not satisfied therewith. We see fresh acts of violence foregoing a new project upon us; and in order to support it, the same preponderant power, not contented with invading the place of our deliberations by an armed force, with addressing to us notes full of menaces—seizes from among us, and carries off our members; and, by an unexampled proceeding, keeps us, the king, bent under the weight of age, and under so manifold calamities; and us, the states of the Republic, confined and imprisoned in the Senate.

"Thus situated, we do declare in the most solemn manner, that, unable to prevent, even with the risk of our lives, the effects of the oppressive force, we leave to our posterity, happier perhaps than ourselves, those means of saving our dear country, whereof we are bereft at present, and that the project sent to us by the Russian Ambassador, though contrary to our laws, wishes, and opinions, forced by the above means to accept—we do accept.

Done at Grodno the 24th of September, 1793.

(Signed and engrossed in the public records according to law.)

LAST MOMENTS OF THE LATE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

WHEN she heard her sentence read, she did not show the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without saying a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock the Generals were beat. At seven the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution. At ten o'clock numerous patrols passed through the streets.

At half past eleven in the morning, Marie Antoinette was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white dishabille. Like other malefactors, she was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution.

Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her dishabille, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse's tail.

During her trial she wore a dress of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was seated the Executioner; upon the left, a Constitutional Priest, belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dressed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a bob wig. The cart was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Hensiot, Roulin and Boulanger, Generals of the Revolutionary Army, preceded by the rest of the staff officers, rode before the cart.

An immense mob, especially women, crowded the streets, insulted the Queen, and vociferated, "Long live the Republic!" She seldom cast her eyes upon the popu-

lance, and beheld with a cold indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men which lined the streets in double ranks.

The sufferings which she sustained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and the hair on her forehead appeared as white as snow.

The Queen, without anguish or bigotry, was speaking to the Priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed; she seemed quite insensible to the shouts of "Vive le Republique!" She even showed a kind of satisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miserable existence.

When she passed through the street called Rue St. Honore, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words "Liberty" and "Equality" affixed to the outside of the houses.

She ascended the scaffold with seeming haste and impatience, and then fixed her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her greatness.

At half past twelve o'clock the guillotine severed her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and showed the blood streaming head from the four different corners of the scaffold, which is shown only from one side in all other common executions. The mob instantly vociferated, "Long live the Republic!"

A young man who dipped his pocket handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and pressed it with veneration to his breast, was instantly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpse of the ill-fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick lime, in the church-yard called de la Madeleine, where Louis XVI. was buried in the same manner.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION, October 23.

Barrere announced, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, that the war in La Vendee had entirely concluded. He then read a letter, from Thureau, Bourbotte, and Chaudieu, which was received with repeated acclamations. This letter stated the capture of Chatillon, the possession of Tiranges, the burning of Mortagne, and the surrender of Cholet. The Royalists were then pursued to Beaupreux, where they were again defeated. A powder mill, thirty barrels of salt petre, a large quantity of sulphur, some boxes of grape shot, were found here, with caissons, corn and flour, in abundance.

They were next followed to St. Florent, their last retreat, where, in order to pass the Loire, they crowded into boats, the greater part of which were lost.

One of the Chiefs, named Beauchamp, who was wounded at Cholet, and carried in a litter, expired on the other side of the river Delpech, another of their Chiefs, was mortally wounded.

At St. Florent, 40 chests, and many pieces of cannon, were found, which the Royalists had thrown into the Loire, not being able to carry them off. This town contained large magazines of corn.

Independently of the prisoners delivered at Mortagne, Cholet, Chatillon, and Beaupreux, 5,300 patriots were set at liberty, who were detained at St. Florent. The number of Republicans delivered, amounts to more than 8,000.

The Assembly, upon the Reporter's proposition, decreed—"That the news of the destruction of the rebels of La Vendee, should be sent immediately, by Couriers Extraordinary, to all the armies and Departments.

November 4.

St. Just and La Bais writ from the army of the Rhine that they are busy in clearing the corps of officers of improper persons; that the number of patriots among them is very inconsiderable; and that a previous measure of this nature would have saved the lines of Weissenburgh. They further observe, that they have received a trumpet from the enemy, by which they sent the following answer: "The French Republic receives nothing from its enemies; nor sends them any thing but lead bullets."

P A R I S, November 7.

Yesterday, on the same scaffold on which Egalite suffered, was likewise executed Couffard, another deputy of the Convention.

Nov. 8. Perigny, a joint commissioner, who advocated to much the promotion of Admiral Froloff, has been guillotined, after having been convicted of treachery in the affair of Toulon.

Twelve companies of gunners, two squadrons of cavalry, and three battalions of the Revolutionary Army, set out from Paris yesterday. Their destination is for the camp before Toulon.

L O N D O N, November 14.

The commissions of bankruptcy recorded in the London Gazette since the month of February last, amount to 312—and the sum for which they stopped payment is computed far to exceed the total amount of the coined money in Great-Britain!

Madame Roland is at present on her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal—Her behaviour is firm, and her answers to the questions put to her, evince much presence of mind.

The fate of Madame Elisabeth, of France, we fearfully apprehend, is approaching to a speedy decision.—She has already been denounced, in the Jacobin Club; a symptom which has hitherto, in almost every instance, proved fatal. The principal charges against her are, that she accompanied her brother in his flight to Varennes, and that she gave her advice and sanction to all his Counter-Revolutionary proceedings!

B A L T I M O R E, January 20.

It is with pleasure we observe, from Mr. Jefferson's report on the commerce of the United States, that France has been more liberal in yielding this country advantages in trade, than any other foreign power. Yet even France lays our trade under restrictions which may be denominated severe. The truth is, our trade is at the mercy of all nations that have navies to protect their navigation. They admit our vessels into their ports when they please, and shut them out when they please. They lay what duties they please on our exports to their

countries, and on our tonnage. They do we may carry to their markets and what and in fine, they treat us like children. To God be all the tyrannical governments of Europe, and all their little, narrow, selfish, jealous systems of policy, might be swept away with the besom of destruction. America would set them a glorious example, and proclaim to all the world that her ports were open to the industry, the enterprise and the commerce of all nations; and that a mutual exchange of commodities should be permitted without the least restriction.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Jan. 11.

Left Tuesday evening arrived in this town, Colonel Orwald, from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left the 9th of Nov. We hear that Mr. Orwald has bro't despatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.

A ship of 18 guns is arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Brest in seven weeks.

JANUARY 31.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated January 23.

"The Captain of the brig Rover, which left Gibraltar the 1st of Dec. says 21 sail of American vessels are carried into Algiers; this is a dreadful affair, but what are we to do to avert such calamities?"

"Letters from Jeremie of December 31, say our brig was still there retailing her cargo slowly—her hands obtained protections as British subjects, which prevented her going to Havannah. Pork 20 dols. Beef 15—Flour 7—but all slow.

"An expedition had gone against Port-au-Prince and Leogane."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated January 10.

"The packet the Hoop of war is charged with, is directed to the commanding naval officer, who is now at Annapolis.—We do not know, if this packet contains despatches, either for Congress or Mr. Genet. The ship did not know her destination, till she got to sea.

"The French ships are ordered to be in readiness, and from what I can learn, a strong convoy is coming out for them."

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at New-York, to the Insurance Company of North-America, dated the 25th instant.

"A vessel has arrived from Gibraltar, in 35 days. The Algerine fleet sailed again 27th November. I have not seen the Captain, to know what force. He saw Col. Humphreys at Gibraltar, who upon the fleet's sailing again, had laid aside his intention of going to Algiers. He brings a confirmation of the capture of the President, ship Hope of New-York, and ship Thomas, of Boston."

N E W - Y O R K, January 26.

The Times, a London paper, of Nov. 14, says—"Thomas Paine has left Paris and sailed for America, the asylum for all emigrant politicians."

Extract of a letter, from London, to an Anglo-Amer. can in this city.

London, Sept. 30, 1793.

"Your excellent letter, containing a very pleasing account of your reception in America, together with your general observations on the noble simplicity of republican manners, and the beauties of the country, raised in my mind a lot of feelings more ardent and more sublime than I had felt for some time—for you will know the miserable din and clang of politics which constantly assault our ears, and crucify our feelings here—our best faces grin but a ghastly smile compared with yours.

"I observe your mind (so accustomed to political investigation) feels a generous expanse in that climate which is congenial to your nature. I cannot consider you as an exotic in America, you are a native of that pure air of freedom which they breathe. Your interview with the President George Washington must have afforded you the most exalted pleasure—I recognized in the true features of that illustrious man, whose character throws into shade most of the splendid names in the world, and I formed a wish to enjoy the same gratification at some future period.

"I think I witness the noble simplicity of your public assemblies in that rational and dignified method of business which you so well describe: disdaining the imposture and artifice of some European governments, they never feel what is called the *faux necessity* of practising them. One of the peculiar excellencies of your government is, that it affords few temptations to alienate the governors from their duty, and few means of rendering corruption palatable to the governed. In the perfect imperfect state of man, we must produce virtue by destroying the allurements of vice. I apply this remark to our political systems—remember the infamy of election jobs in a country you once knew—not only the elected but the electors become corrupt: they, like the poison that corrodes their own vitals; there is action and reaction of vice between government and the people, which produces a body of iniquity that pollutes the whole land. The excellence of your constitutions will, I doubt not, produce opposite effects—the opportunity of debasing each other will seldom occur.

"I am far from supposing that in an improved state of society such comparatively low motives to public virtue will be necessary. The relative duties of society I trust will be so well understood, the ideas of general justice so strong in the human character, and the divine principle of doing to others as we wish they should do unto us, be so operative that the practice of it will be universal. At present we are only children in practical knowledge, and babes in the practice of it. The great principle, that the only end of good government is the happiness of the governed, will, like the sea of eternal truth, eventually swallow up the streams of error and corruption, and produce a sum total of human felicity not yet to be calculated.

"You taste at present a happy earnest of this felicity in America, and I know of no country more likely to realize those enjoyments. The providence of God, soon after its discovery, pointed it out as an asylum for those brave and persecuted Worthies, of whom Europe was not worthy—again you are a witness and a partaker of the same benefits communicated by that happy country. ALL HAIL! America, blessed are thy fruitful shores, that welcome the oppressed Sons of Freedom! blessed is the memory of those Citizens whose blood purchased its independence! blessed be that hand which has